Nippon Times

No. 16,321 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

HAVOC WIDESPREAD AS U.S. GUNS SHELL DEFENSES OF PARIS

Battle Din Still Heard Within City—Attempt to Seize Le Bourget Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—The din of battle is still heard in Paris this morning. Although the American and DeGaullist forces had thrown considerable reinforcements into the battle during the last 24 hours, German strongholds are still defending themselves with great tenacity against numerically and materially superior enemy forces. Demands for capitulation have been rejected repeatedly.

Destruction in Paris is increasing hourly with the Americans shelling the German-defended districts still holding out within the city south of the Seine at St. Germain, Luxembourg Garden and Montparnasse and north of the river at the town hall, Place de la Bastille and Place de la Republique.

The northern and northeastern suburbs suffered especially heavy destruction as the American tank formations there tried to gain more ground. American tank spearheads trying to capture the Le Bourget airfield were met and repulsed by German panzer formations and assault-gun detachments after bitter fighting. The struggle there which slackened last night flared up again with increased intensity this morning.

Farther up the Seine, the area of Troyes became the scene of a great mobile battle with the German troops engaged in bitter conflict with American spearheads advancing from the Montargis-Sens area.

Enemy Supply Line Blasted

The main enemy supply line running into Paris through the southern suburban district of Sceaux was exposed to vicious attacks by strong German heavy bomber formations which late last night struck blows against the American supply columns, troop concentrations and vehicle groups in the area. The short but concentric raid caused violent conflagrations which spread extensively to many other roads. Tremendous explosions were observed indicating that some fuel and ammunition dumps were completely blown up. German bombers which appeared again shortly before dawn reported seeing wildly spreading fires and thick black smoke hovering over the entire district of Sceaux.

German fighter formations operating particularly over the area between Rouen and Elbeuf shot down nine enemy aircraft.

Reich Concentrating Forces

The detaching movement of the German 7th army from the original battlefield in Normandy to the area of the lower Seine is being carried out according to plan and is part of the general movement aiming at the concentration of various groups fighting in France, writes Dr. Max Krull, DNB military commentator. Even in places, where the opponent is on their heels, the German command is in control of all movements and, as at Elbeuf, is also retaking positions which had previously been given up, whenever it proved to be necessary to avoid disturbances and undesirable acceleration of the marching speed. In any case the enemy failed again in his attempt to encircle the German right wing and the German command, under constant fighting, succeeded in getting the bulk of the troops across the Seine to the eastern bank. In this place as well as in other parts of the western and eastern front the enemy news service was in a hurry in order to be ahead of the events, be it for propagandistic requirements in his own camp or in order to deceive the German command, as was the case in Paris where the United States troops entered as late as Friday, after having pushed back the German opposition at Versailles on the day before.

Fierce fighing is now in progress especially in the southern part of the city with regular troops while in the northern part irregular formations of armed civilians are being encountered who have made the famous cultural spots of the French capital their battlefield. Another enemy report, according to which the German command is said to have retreated after capitulation, is not in accordance with the facts. The German troops are stubbornly fighting in the streets of Paris against a superiority in number and material.

Fight Nearing Climax

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Frontline reports from both sides indicate that with the Paris fighting nearing its climax the battle in Northern France is being carried from the Seine eastward.

Fuehrer's Headquarter's communique said that American forces south of Paris were advancing eastward while a London UP dispatch said that southwest of Paris, anti-Axis forces drove ahead toward the last war battleground of Marne.

No Steps Yet Taken Against Rumanians, Reveals Spokesman

No special measures have yet been taken against the Rumanians in Japan and China, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Monday. Mr. Iguchi said that there were six Rumanians in Tokyo, four diplomats and two civilians, about 150 in Shanghai and about 100 in North China, mostly in Tientsin. In Rumania, he said, there were from 10 to 20 Japanese. Meanwhile, there has been no communication from Japanese Minister Kiyoshi Tsutsui in Bucharest nor any information from Minister Akira Yamaji in Sofia, the Spokesman stated.

REDS THROWN BACK IN BIALYSTOK AREA

Violent Fighting Also Occurs On Lower Reaches of Sereth And Pruth Rivers

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Violent fighting occurred during the past 24 hours on the lower reaches of the Sereth and Pruth rivers between the German troops and the overwhelmingly superior Soviet forces, according to reports from the Rumanian territory.

On both sides of the lower Pruth, German formations fought to break through the Soviet forces trying to encircle them. After bitter fighting large groups of Soviet troops were thrown back at Targul Bogna and Piatra Neamt and 43 Soviet tanks were destroyed on the eastern bank of the Pruth. Nineteen more tanks were destroyed in the fighting for the rear communications in the area between the Pruth and the Sereth. German forces in this sector, however, continued to withdraw to the Carpathians.

Within Rumania, heavy fighting developed at the northern outskirts of Bucharest between German and Rumanian troops which sided with the Soviets. The Rumanian troops who attempted to disarm the German formations were repulsed and in addition to sustaining heavy casualties lost 23 tanks destroyed by heavy German anti-tank batteries. The main center of the fighting on the Eastern Front, however, was in the area southwest of Bialystok where the Soviets after heavy artillery preparation resumed their attacks with increased intensity. Soviet tank spearheads at first penetrated deeply into the German lines, but were again thrown back to their original positions by German troops which during the past 24 hours destroyed 55 Soviet tanks.

Fierce Soviet attacks in their bridgehead on the Vistula west of Baranov, west of Kazimierz and southeast of Varka were likewise repulsed or checked by counter-attacks. Bitter battle is still in progress between the Vistula and Narev. The Soviets in this sector again failed to force a break through. The Soviet bridgehead was hemmed in further and several fortified localities were recaptured by the Germans.

In connection with the fighting between Warsaw and Bialystok, it can be said that the fighting has been revived to such an extent during the week-end that it has assumed the character of a major battle.

Farther north, fresh Soviet attacks west of Modohn and also between Virz and Lake Peipus were repulsed and dents were sealed off. After hard street fighting, Dorpat fell into Soviet hands.

104 Red Tanks Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—German forces in concert with comrade battleplane formations destroyed 104 Soviet tanks during two days of fighting in the area of Riga, it was announced today.

The report also stated that the Soviet 3rd and 29th tank corps with an aggregate strength of 450 tanks were completely wiped out during the six-day tank battle waged in the area of Raseinen.

ENEMY IN S. FRANCE FACING STIFF FIGHT; 2 PORTS IN FLAMES

Toulon, Marseilles Reported Still Resisting—Heavy Clashes Rage at Valence

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—In South France, the fortresses of Toulon and Marseilles are being defended furiously. German garrisons at both places still held out yesterday with heavy street-fighting also in progress.

During the night, the German defenders evacuated several completely destroyed bases, where extensive fires are now raging, and joined with other Reich units fighting in the harbor district.

Despite heavy enemy bombardments from land and sea, the German batteries inflicted considerable losses on the invaders.

Meanwhile, the forces under Colonel-General Biaskowitz continued to fight their way up the Rhone valley. These forces engaged in particularly heavy battle near Valence during the past 24 hours.

The German formations, on Saturday, in the course of successful fighting, restored their rear connections.

The Americans, having been repulsed in a frontal attack on Valence, attempted to attack the city from the east. Their movements, however, were recognized in time and met with strong German opposition. Though the Americans even brought up heavy tanks to the mountainous positions east of Valence and threw into the battle major infantry forces, they were thrown back and 13 of their tanks were destroyed. The Montelimar-Loriol road was cleared of the enemy while fierce struggle for the height positions southeast of Loriol is now raging.

Attempts by major groups of partisans to start a revolution in Central France were nipped in the bud by determined German counter-measures, with 356 terrorists killed in the fighting.

BUENOS AIRES POLICE ARREST U.S. REPORTER

No Reason Given for Detention Of New York Times Correspondent Cortez

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 27.—Argentine police in Buenos Aires have placed Arnaldo Cortez, a New York Times correspondent, under arrest, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch. The police called at Cortez's apartment in the Argentine capital Sunday morning and they gave no reasons for his detention. An immediate inquiry was made but he was not allowed to be talked to.

Cortez played an active part in efforts to persuade the Argentine Government to lift its policy of censorship. Officers of the Argentine Press and Propaganda departments said they did not know the reason for the arrest and said the order to hold Cortez came from higher ups.

U.S., BRITISH RIFT EXPOSED

Yanks Want General Bradley as Successor to Montgomery

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 27.—Washington diplomatic quarters are once again discussing the possibility of a change in the command of the anti-Axis forces in France, according to the New York correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter.

This question of change will be discussed at the next meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the correspondent said. He added that at the moment Washington appears to be convinced that British General Bernard Montgomery will not remain as the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces. British General Harold Alexander is mentioned as his possible successor, but, according to the correspondent, Americans would like to see General Omar Bradley in command since the United States forces are shouldering the lion's share of the fighting in France.

Nippon Submarine's Daring Sinking Of Foe Carriers in Marianas Told

Attack on Powerful Enemy Task Force and Struggle Against Bursting Depth Charges After Hits On Hostile Craft Vividly Recounted

By HOGARAKA HIRATE
Of the Military Press Corps

A CERTAIN BASE.—Attesting to the unflinching fighting spirit traditional to the Japanese Armed Forces, crews of our undersea craft have been ever active penetrating the close guard of enemy escort vessels in defiance of radio-detectors.

On June 16, when the enemy vessels launched a daytime bombardment from a point, 25,000 meters off Omiyajima, a Japanese submarine daringly attacked three enemy battleships and instantaneously sank one of them, of the latest type. Two more enemy ships were sunk, one each on June 19 and 20. On June 30, another enemy aircraft carrier was set ablaze and was immediately sunk in the waters, 20,000 meters east of Saipan, as was witnessed by the Japanese Ground Units and assured by other sources.

On July 2, in the vicinity of 70 nautical miles northeast of Saipan, explosions were heard twice over the horizon with a 30-minute interval. Another Japanese submarine clearly saw through its periscope that a large fire had started on an enemy warship.

After having sunk or damaged these five large enemy vessels, the Japanese submarine was also buried in the watery grave.

Another Japanese submarine which attacked a group of enemy battleships and aircraft carriers on June 16, pierced through the enemy's ring formation and scored three torpedo-hits on a large enemy carrier. Then, in defiance of the enemy's counter-attacks concentrated on the submarine, our undersea craft skilfully evaded the enemy. The fact that the submarine was a small craft and commanded by a young officer, First-Lieutenant K., attests to the superior speed capacity of our undersea craft and supreme technique of the commander.

The following account revealing the unparallelled exploits achieved by our submarines in the Mariana area, was given as follows:

On June 11, at the time of the enemy's large-scale aerial attack on Saipan, our submarine surfaced in defiance of the vigorous activities of enemy aircraft over the island.

Judging the enemy to have approached closely, the captain finally raised the periscope when two enemy cruisers running with high speed came in sight, which were immediately followed by a group of battleships. The captain ordered his men to attack the enemy, which formed a ring with five battleships—three of North Carolina type and two of Idaho type—surrounded by three cruisers and 10 destroyers. The order of "Ready-" was issued and there only remained the time for the order, "Shoot!" An enemy destroyer was immediately before us. A battleship of the North Carolina type pointed its huge guns toward us as if to threaten us when we noticed that it sharply changed its course. Thus unfortunately, we missed the golden opportunity of attacking the enemy battleship. In fact, if we had 10 minutes more then we could surely have sent it to the bottom of the sea.

As we missed the enemy battleship group in the west, there suddenly appeared before our eyes a group of enemy aircraft carriers. It was in a ring formation consisting of two large aircraft carriers, one cruiser-converted carrier, two cruisers and 10 destroyers. Having finished with the taking-off of aircraft, the fleet was heading for the west, but because of the long distance we had to miss this second chance again. But in the meanwhile, we again found in the west another enemy fleet of two large aircraft carriers, two cruiser-converted carriers, two cruisers and 10 destroyers.

Because of the long distance between us and the enemy we had the misfortune of losing the chance of getting at him for the third time.

For the fourth time we discovered enemy vessels. In the gathering dusk we could see through the periscope a group of enemy aircraft carriers with two large carriers and another converted from a cruiser constituting its main strength.

The sun sank on the southern sea shortly after 5 p.m.

Each time the commander lowered the periscope he muttered:

"If the chance is let go I am sure another will not come our way."

He made up his mind to stick to the plan of attacking this group of aircraft carriers.

Then a strange sound reached us. Then we felt our vessel tremble slightly at the sound which was now like the patterings of a shower of rain.

We raised the periscope. We saw framed by it smoke which was from the anti-aircraft guns on the aircraft carriers which had fired a volley or two. It was clear that the enemy was in the act of meeting Japanese planes which had come to attack him.

The preoccupation of the enemy with his defense from the Japanese planes was the factor in the success with which we could keep our intention an absolutely closed book to him.

Thus, there was cooperation between the planes and our submarine brought about admirably.

Because of this the enemy changed his course sharply to the left.

Presently an enemy aircraft carrier of an entirely new pattern was seen thrown up in outline against a darkening sea.

The two large ships were of an identical 20,000 type. Radio detectors had been attached to the mast on the left side of the ship just behind the bridge. Then behind this rose the short stubby chimney. Planes lined the deck.

Before we had time to think that we had lost a rare opportunity, the enemy ship shifted its course and steered right into our most favorable path. The ship cruised nearer.

The time had now come to pierce through the barricade of the ring formation. The Commander of our submarine lowered the periscope with almost breathless tenseness. The vibration of the propellor of the enemy ship was caught in full force by our sound detector. We made our way cautiously through a lane of 600 meters between a cruiser 200 meters to the right and a destroyer 400 meters to the left.

Three times we had to lay low and hold back the torpedoes. Finally at seven minutes after six the torpedoes were released. We felt the shock of the three torpedoes that apparently hit clean on the carrier.

Suddenly, we could feel the frantic rushing about of the three enemy destroyers. For three hours our ship trembled violently from the shock of depth charges bursting around us. The terrific impact of the water loosened the bolts all over our ship. Water started to trickle in from several places. The oil from the oil tank oozed inside the ship. The crew put up a stiff fight to repair the damaged parts.

Finally the life and death struggle between the submarine and the destroyers ended in victory for the undersea craft. Late in the night, the submarine brought its gallant form unto the still surface of the waters of the Marianas.

WHITE HOUSE OPPOSED

Republicans Demand Equal Radio Time For Dewey as Roosevelt

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 27.—Republican leaders have joined Socialist leaders in contending that the White House was responsible for the recent army turnabout, ruling that President Roosevelt's speech was not political, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Associated Press reports that Herbert Brownley, the Republican National Chairman, has objected to the ruling. Brownley is quoted as saying. "We intend to renew the request for Governor Dewey, the Republican presidential nominee, to be given equal radio time."

Value of Treaty Stressed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 27.—Emphasizing the value of the treaty between Britain and Egypt, Egyptian Prime Minister Nahas Pasha, in a speech at Alexandria, said that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty had laid the foundations of Egyptian independence. The war had shown how valuable that treaty was, Nahas Pasha said.

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H.G. Stahmer visited Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at 3 p.m. Monday at the latter's official residence and exchanged information and views on international situation centering around Europe.

CHUNGKING SUFFERS LOSSES OF 226,400 IN HUNAN WAR ZONE

66,468 Dead Abandoned, 27,447 Captured—Trophies to Fully Equip 10 Divisions

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 27.—Chungking forces have suffered losses totaling 226,400 on the Hunan Front alone up to the early part of August, according to an announcement issued by Japanese military authorities.

This tremendous casualty list includes 66,468 enemy dead left behind, 27,417 prisoners of war and some wounded and sick, the announcement said. It also revealed that the Japanese have captured enemy war supplies enough to equip 10 divisions.

The Japanese Forces engaged about 45 Chungking divisions on the Hunan Front, totalling approximately 400,000 strong. This reveals that more than half of the enemy troops have been lost for operational purposes.

Ridiculous is the effort being made by Chungking authorities to hide this tragic fact from the public. On August 18, the Chungking military spokesman issued the false announcement to the foreign press corps that Chungking forces had annihilated two Japanese divisions aggregating 36,000 out of 200,000 Japanese Forces. As has been officially announced, our losses are quite negligible when compared with the enemy's.

To offset the continued military losses, the enemy have promulgated a system for establishing new army corps in the Ninth and Sixth War Zones but the newly-organized divisions are so defective that most of them are fit only for guerilla activities in the rear.

Though this system was inaugurated to mobilize the masses, the Chinese populace, assured by Japanese announcements, are returning to the peace areas from enemy terrain while Chungking troops continue to suffer increasing losses at the hand of the Imperial Forces.

The enemy troops aggregating more than a dozen divisions massed around Hengyang have been encircled by Japanese Units and are facing annihilation. The rumored deployment of reinforcements from Yunnan Province to the Hunan Front will be of no avail for it will take at least a few months, during which period the enemy is destined to lose more of his forces and fighting potentiality. All indications are that the enemy who has boasted of his manpower resources is now in dire straits.

Enemy Air Hopes Blasted

By K. HIROTA
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 27.—Japanese Air Units in China vigorously stormed the airfields at Suichwan and Kanchow in Kiangsi Province, advance bases of the China-based U.S. air force, on Friday night.

In defiance of severe anti-aircraft gunfire by the enemy, our Wild Eagles heavily bombed and scored numerous direct hits, completely blasting the runways as well as various military facilities at both places.

Suichwan and Kanchow airfields, as a part of the Kweilin airfield group, were established as vital enemy air bases for penetration into Central and South China, the same as those at Hsincheng, Nanyung, Kian and Kienchang. Large-scale expansion projects had been carried on at these bases up to the commencement of the Hunan operations, launched by the Japanese Forces.

Greatly threatened by the developments of the Japanese operations on the China continent, the enemy, at one time, gave up its plan of maintaining these bases, but, following the loss of Hengyang, early this month, again decided to securely maintain these two airfields as powerful advance bases against the Japanese and again resumed work to complete the military facilities at both places.

As a result of the strong night attacks by our Wild Eagles on August 25, Suichwan and Kanchow airfields have been thoroughly blasted and this successful attack by the Japanese Air Force has completely eliminated every hope of the enemy air command to attempt counter-offensives against the Japanese Forces.

Chungking General Executed for Loss Of Two Hunan Cities

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 28.—General Chang Te-meng, Chungking Commander of the Fourth Army and Commander of the Defense Army of Changsha, was shot to death for the loss of the fortified city, according to a report from Chungking. Chang was commanded by Chiang Kai-shek to hold Changsha, but did not exert his full efforts and not only lost Chiulushan but also Changsha. He was tried by a court martial for the loss of the two Hunan cities and was sentenced to death, the execution being carried out on August 25.

JAPANESE ADVANCE IN THIRD WAR ZONE

Lishui Taken on August 27—Thrusts by Enemy in Nu River Area Smashed

In conjunction with the progress of operations in South China, Imperial Japanese Units in the Shanghai area launched an offensive drive on Chungking forces in the 3rd War Zone and commenced action from a point near Kinhwa on June 10.

Occupying Chuchow on June 26, the Japanese Units succeeded in menacing the enemy flank in the Hengyang sector. Later, as a result of the reduction of the walled town, the enemy troops in the 3rd War Zone were moved into the areas around Hengyang. Taking advantage of this enemy move, the Japanese Forces, on August 22, again started new action from a point south of Kinhwa and on August 27 reduced Lishui after shattering enemy resistance at every point. The Japanese Units, following this success, are now continuing their advance.

Engage in Bloody Battles

Despite having experienced defeat in battle after battle, the Chungking forces in the Nu River area that had planned to reopen the Ledo Road have been ceaselessly counter-attacking the Japanese, largely relying on supplies transported by air.

On and around August 18, the enemy directed an all-round offensive against the Japanese Forces, who, after intercepting the enemy, are now engaged in bloody battles.

In the Lhameng area, the anti-Axis forces, on three consecutive days beginning August 18, launched intensive bombings and bombardments, following which, they attempted to carry out a frontal assault. The Japanese Units in the area, immediately engaged in fierce fighting with the numerically superior foe, inflicting heavy losses upon their opponents.

Although the general attack was smothered on August 16, the Chungking troops again carried out a counter-offensive against the Japanese in the Tengyueh area on August 18. The Japanese Units, on the following day, came out victors in the encounter.

Under protection of bombardments and bombings, the enemy on August 20 attempted to pierce the walls of Tengyueh and struggled to enter the walled town. In a gallant struggle, the Japanese smashed the enemy thrust.

Fight Rages at Tengyueh

Following concentrated artillery bombardments and under cover of bombings by 10-odd planes, Chungking troops on the next day, again launched attacks in an attempt to penetrate a portion of the walled town. In the ensuing terrific combat, the numerically inferior Japanese Unit fought valiantly. At the moment the fight is still raging. In this area, the enemy suffered a loss of not less than 800 killed in the eight-day period from August 13. Japanese losses totaled about 100.

At daybreak of August 18, Chungking troops started to dash into the Lungling sector following a fierce bombardment in which about 3,000 shells were fired. The Japanese, in a furious counter-attack lasting for about an hour, which was featured by hand-grenade and hand-to-hand fighting, finally routed the enemy.

Another heavy enemy attack was witnessed the next morning. In conjunction with vigorous bombings and bombardments that lasted for three hours on August 21, the enemy attempted to seize a height north of Lungling. Intercepting the numerically superior foe, the Japanese Forces engaged in furious battle which was in progress up to the night of the same day.

JAPANESE REPULSE ENEMY DESTROYERS BOMBARDING WOTJE

Foe Planes Raiding Yap Beaten Back—One Downed Over Palau

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 28.—Japanese Forces on Wotje Island counter-blasted and repulsed a group of enemy destroyers that approached the island yesterday morning and bombarded the Japanese positions there.

About 10 B-24 bombers attempted to attack Yap Island yesterday morning, but were repulsed following furious engagement with the Japanese Units stationed there.

On the morning of August 26, Palau Island was attacked by about 20 large-size enemy aircraft. Simultaneously, another group of about 50 large-size enemy planes raided Peliliu Island but was beaten back by Japanese counter-fire. In the combat at Palau Island, the Japanese shot down one enemy plane.

3 Blasted at Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, August 28.—Japanese Units here shot down or damaged three enemy planes in an engagement with about 80 anti-Axis fighters and bombers that carried out a daylight raid on August 26.

Enemy Raids Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 28.—A total of 11 medium-size enemy planes attacked our positions at Langgur in the Kei Group on the afternoon of August 25. The raiders, however, were driven off by the Japanese Unit stationed there.

On the following night, three large enemy aircraft attempted an unsuccessful raid on Menado in the Celebes.

UNREST IN ARGENTINA SAID CAUSED BY REDS

Government Statement Stresses Rumors Spread by Communists Without Foundation

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Communists in Argentina were held responsible for the different rumors current in the country which created unrest among the population by the statement issued by the Government last night, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

The statement stressed, however, that inspite of the condemnable efforts of the Communists their machinations had no success. "They will not be able to shake the faith of the people in their authorities who have taken all measures necessary," the announcement pointed out.

One of these rumors, the statement pointed out, said that President Edelmiro Farrell had resigned and troops under General Eduardo Avalos were on their way to the capital. All these rumors are without foundation, the statement stated, adding that severe punishment will be meted out to all those who spread such unfounded rumors.

U.S. OFFICER BACKS INDIA

Says Indian Troops Will Not Fight Unless Freedom Given

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—An American staff officer named Philipps attached to the headquarters of the anti-Axis invasion forces was recently recalled for supporting India's cause for independence, says a United Press report from London.

In his report Philipps stated that unless India acquired freedom, Indian troops will not fight in real earnest and that whether Britain is opposed to India's independence or not, the question was obviously a serious one for the United States at the present moment when she is bearing the brunt of the war against Japan. When Philipps' report was later printed, his assertion enraged Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and the consequence was his ejection from London "for personal reasons."

RUMANIANS FORCED TO ACCEPT TERMS

King Michael's Clique Lied to People to Justify War With Reich, Says Horn

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—The sudden decision of the Rumanian Government to sever relations with the Axis camp and to join forces with the enemy is commented on by Dr. Siegfried Horn, D.N.B. diplomatic correspondent, as follows:

"The secrecy with which King Michael and his clique veiled their actions has been torn aside by the report given in official Soviet newspapers on the armistice terms. This report reveals that the King had told his people that Rumania would be led out of the war. The Soviet official report further disclosed the fact that King Michael and his men lied when they attempted to justify the state of war against Germany by declaring that their intention to keep up friendly relations with the Reich had met with hostility.

"The first point of the armistice terms categorically demands this break with the Germans and the participation of Rumanian troops in the war against Germany. This point was unreservedly accepted by King Michael as well as Point 5 which demands that Rumanian troops join in the operations against German troops.

"The measures taken by the Germans were an unavoidable act of self-defense and the efforts made to save the country from threatening dangers have been fully justified by the armistice terms now published. These terms are tantamount to surrender to Bolshevism. The demand, already accepted by Rumania, that Soviet troops be allowed to move freely on Rumanian territory if the military situation should render it necessary, will ultimately result in the country's military occupation by the Soviets.

"The terms of the armistice promise the 'restoration of independence, and sovereignty' which, as proved by recent developments in Poland, can be interpreted in more than one way. Nor is the Soviet Union's assurance that it will be satisfied with the borders as existed in 1940 of any practical value. Moscow's consent to Siebenbuergens return to Rumania cannot be regarded as a friendly gesture to the Rumanian people but only as a political intrigue by which Rumania will be dragged into a new adventure.

"Considerable contingents of the Rumanian armed forces will be tied down so that Moscow's troops may roam the country as they please. There is only one way to judge the Soviet terms—by accepting them King Michael and his clique are preparing a chaos in which they will play the part of Kerenski."

Anti-Axis Surprised

Domei

GENEVA, August 27.—Former Rumanian Ambassador Tilea to London declared that secret and semi-secret arrangements were made over two years ago to induce Rumania to quit the war, according to his article published by the Sunday Times.

Tilea added: "The sudden Rumanian coup took all anti-Axis governments by surprise although an agreement was obviously reached that they were to be informed beforehand in order to be able to simultaneously render material help to Rumania. No one can, therefore, blame the anti-Axis when urgently needed help especially tanks and planes did not arrive in time in Rumania."

Rumanians Oppose King

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—A number of Rumanian missions abroad have told the chiefs of German missions that they are no longer regarding themselves as representatives of King Michael of Rumania, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said.

Velloso Made Foreign Head

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Pedro Leao Velloso has been appointed the Brazilian Foreign Minister following the resignation of Dr. Oswald Aranha from that post, according to a Rio de Janeiro report.

Eisenhower Enters Paris

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe, is said to have already entered Paris, according to London reports.

Maurice Chevalier Murdered

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Maurice Chevalier, well-known French film actor, was murdered by members of the Maquis organization on Friday, the British News Service announced today, according to a London report.

Reich Submarines Blast 2 Warships In Arctic Waters

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Continuing their operations which began some days ago in the Arctic waters, German submarines scored additional successes, it was announced today. One enemy battleship or a heavy cruiser was hit by torpedoes and one destroyer was sunk. Thus, within the last few days, U-boats in their actions against enemy naval forces in the Arctic area sank one cruiser of the Dido class, one auxiliary aircraft carrier and five destroyers, while one heavy cruiser or battleship was severely damaged.

RUMANIA IN CHAOS, GETTING NO HELP

Soviets Say Situation Entirely Obscure; British Skeptical About New Regime

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—King Michael has proclaimed a state of war between Rumania and Germany. This proclamation does not come as a surprise, following as it does the statement made by the Soviet Foreign Commissariat announcing that Rumania's one and only chance to conclude armistice was to actively support the Soviets in fighting the German forces.

King Michael and his clique, after having capitulated without substantial guarantees, have no alternative but to go ahead with their planned treachery. While the Kremlin, according to neutral reports from Moscow, regards the situation in Rumania as "entirely obscure" and still considers the Rumanian army as an "enemy force," London political circles are openly viewing the developments in Rumania with a good deal of scepticism.

In fact the London correspondent of Nya Dagligt Allehanda reports that British political circles voiced doubts as to the permanence of the new Rumanian Government. He added that well-informed people in London would not be surprised if a revolutionary government was set up in Bucharest and King Michael forced to flee from his country.

The attempt by King Michael and his accomplices to negotiate with the Anglo-Americans and not with the Soviet Union to avoid Rumania's bolshevization may already be considered to have failed. King Michael and his clique are now faced with the fact, indirectly admitted even by Prime Minister Churchill himself, that the desire of any southeast European country to negotiate with the Anglo-American nations is tantamount to submission to Moscow. Rumania, in the opinion of Berlin quarters, is a typical example of the method by which problems in southeastern Europe are "settled" by the anti-Axis Powers.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman pointed out on Saturday that neither Great Britain nor the United States had the slightest intention or even the ability of opposing Moscow's plans. This fact should set thinking many Sofia politicians who are clutching to London's and Washington's apron strings.

King Michael's Government, which is becoming more and more saturated with Communist elements, has been officially notified by the Kremlin that it will have to prove its acquiescence to Moscow's wishes before the Soviets are prepared to talk of terms. Meanwhile, the Rumanian national countermovement is striving to prevent the destruction of Rumania which is bound to come if present chaotic conditions are allowed to continue.

The Rumanians, no doubt, have excellent reasons why they have not disclosed either the seat of their Government or the names of its members.

FIRE SHOTS IN NOTRE DAME

De Gaulle Incident Starts Clash Between Police and Foe Troops

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, August 27.—The unsuccessful attempt to assassinate General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation, while attending mass at the Notre Dame Cathedral yesterday, was found to be undertaken by some pro-German French. As a result of the incident, the French policemen and the anti-Axis troops, attending the service, are reported to have commenced firing against each other.

Fraser in Ceylon

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, newly-appointed Commander of the British Eastern Fleet, together with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, arrived in Ceylon, according to a Colombo dispatch.

STABLE ECONOMY ENJOYED BY SWISS

Coefficient of Industrial Activity Stands at High Level; Imports Are Stressed

Up to 1914, Switzerland's commercial policy embodied only a few tenets, only a few guiding principles, but all born of the desire to secure a moderate protection for national production and a sufficient market for the export industries by means of relatively low tariffs and commercial treaties incorporating the Most Favored Nation clause. In addition, tariffs were then considered an important element of inland revenue. Their role as such was considerable—and definitely exaggerated—for in 1912, customs yielded 85 per cent of the Federal revenue, according to Robert Jouvet, Director of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, reports the April-May 1944 issue of the magazine, Swiss Industry and Trade, published in Lausanne, which was received by mail by the Nippon Times recently.

Scarcely had the general trade revival of 1926-1929 followed the upheavals consequent to the war years of 1914-1918, when came the great depression from which world economy was destined not to recover. During 1932, the peak year of the depression, more than 25,000,000 workers swelled the ranks of the unemployed all over the world; the nominal revenue of 24 great nations showed a deficit of 60,000,000,000; and world trade was reduced to half its value. Seeing the unsuccessful issue of the various attempts made by the League of Nations to bring about, if not an immediate demobilization of the forces at war, at least a truce during which a common line of action might be concerted, all countries without exception had recourse to exceptional methods, aggressive or defensive, to protect their imperilled economic structure. In 1931, a liberal economic policy, plurilateral and based on monetary stability, was replaced by a strictly controlled economy, bi-lateral and lacking a common standard of exchange. The whole mechanism of international exchanges was blocked and put out of gear. Simple and easy as the technique had formerly been, it now became extraordinarily intricate and complex: to send a parcel by post to Chile, which one would previously have handed in at the post-office, today requires the filling up of 35 forms!

Incentives to Action

Switzerland, whose foreign trade only represents 1½ per cent of world trade, could not hope, nor expect to escape the consequences of such a situation. It is only the great nations which can, by throwing their economic power into the scale, decide more or less freely on the economic policy they intend to adopt. Small states can but follow a policy of adaptation which, however, in no wise implies abdication. That is what Switzerland did when, in 1931, she adopted the measures deemed most suitable to protect her national economy. The increasing deficit of her commercial balance, her evergrowing army of unemployed, the progressive closing of her foreign markets, were all so many imperious incentives to action.

Apart from the plenary powers with which it was vested in matters regarding the tariff policy by virtue of the Federal decrees of December 23, 1931 and October 14, 1933, the Federal Government was also granted very extensive powers as regards import restrictions and payment conditions. All hope of international agreement in this domain vanished with the failure of the London Conference in 1933, and although she did not renounce her liberal ideals, Switzerland resolutely adopted a policy based on bilateral agreements. The main idea underlying this policy was to place the country's purchasing power at the service of the export trade and, wherever possible and necessary, of the tourist industry and foreign credits. In 1936, almost 50 per cent of Switzerland's imports came under the quota, and more than 40 per cent of her foreign trade was "regulated" by clearing, compensation or payment agreements.

The results obtained by this policy, which, of course, is not to be considered as different from that adopted by other states, proved tangible but not far-reaching.

The quota system, that is to say, the restriction of imports, has safeguarded many industries more or less dependent on the home market (in 1933, it was estimated that 220,000 workers were "protected"); for Swiss negotiators of foreign trade agreements, it has proved an extremely useful weapon for the securing of foreign markets. Nevertheless, apart from the formalities, red tape and necessarily arbitrary regulations, this system has neither reabsorbed unemployed labor, nor given new life to national economy. Although, under certain definite conditions, it does offer the only conceivable remedy, the quota system cannot in the long run be used as the foundation of a really satisfactory regime.

A very similiar reasoning may be held in regard to the regulating of payments. The only practical means at Switzerland's disposal—for this is a creditor and exporter country par excellence—to safeguard her commercial and financial interests in the countries which, under one form or another, had instituted exchange control, was to conclude agreements with these countries whereby exchanges could be so compensated and the surplus of imports appropriated to recover blocked credits, whether financial or otherwise. The 20, or thereabouts, clearing, compensation and payment agreements Switzerland has concluded, has allowed this country to maintain at a satisfactory level its exports to states with controlled exchanges nd, further, to secure the reflux of interests on Swiss capital invested there. On January 31, 1944, the total of payments effected by the National Bank to Swiss clearing creditors, by virtue of these agreements, amounted to 7,500,000,000 francs, the greater part of which, about 75 per cent, concerned commercial credits.

Switzerland has therefore been forced to abandon her traditional liberal policy and, following the example of other creditor nations, particularly Great Britain and France, to sacrifice to protectionism and reciprocity.

When the war broke out, despite the lack of a more or less stable or satisfactory international regime, Swiss economy was in a relatively favorable position. The realistic policy of the Federal Council as regards foreign trade had won general approval and new constitutional clauses adopted by the Federal Chambers were to have formed an acceptable basis for the further satisfactory development of the Confederation's economic and social policy.

Food Supplies Secured

The war has again mooted the whole question and forced Switzerland to ward off the grave difficulties of the hour by an almost unlimited extension of the plenary powers conferred on the Government. Encircled as this country is by belligerent states, it has striven to maintain a sufficient degree of economic activity in order to provide work and bread for the population. Intensification of domestic production and a judicious distribution of available stocks has now been achieved. National food supplies have been secured for more than 75 per cent of the minimum requirements thanks, in particular, to the extension of agriculture (the surface of land under cultivation had been increased from 455,000 acres in 1938 to 900,000 acres by the end of 1943.

As regards foreign trade, Switzerland has had to cope, not only with numerous purely technical difficulties (hampered communications, shortage or uncertainty of means of transport, shortage or abnormal rise in the price of certain commodities, payment difficulties, etc.), but also with the demands, understandable but none the less sometimes very severe, of the belligerent states. As in 1914, but much more methodically, Switzerland has found herself imprisoned within a double blockade. It is true that the belligerents of each group have shown themselves ready, in their own interests, to maintain a certain current of exchanges with Switzerland, striving all the while to prevent the enemy from gaining any benefit thereby, at least for the purposes of war. The whole of Swiss foreign trade has therefore been subordinated to a system of control, the object of which is to give the belligerents a guarantee that the agreements concluded with them are respected. During the last war, this control was exercised on behalf of the Allies by the famous "Swiss Surveillance Society" (S.S.) which rendered great services, but presented a serious shortcoming: that of promoting a very unsatisfactory interference in Switzerland's affairs. A lesson was learnt from this experience, and the present, perfectly efficacious system rests for the most part on autonomous control operated by Switzerland herself. On the part of the belligerents, this is indeed a fine proof of confidence.

Switzerland's foreign trade has none the less suffered greatly from world events. Taking price variations into account, it is estimated that imports have declined by more than 30 per cent as compared with 1938, and exports by about 35 per cent. As imports have declined more heavily than exports, the trade balance deficit has been reduced to less than 100,000,000 Swiss francs (in 1943); but this advantage, partly counteracted by a heavy fall in customs receipts, is small compared with the danger to which insufficient supplies are exposing Swiss industry. This, in itself, will explain why imports, contrary to what formerly appeared to be an immutable order of things, today take precedence over exports. The importer is the man of the hour!

A very significant feature of Swiss wartime economy is the subordination of economic problems to one great political principle: the historic principle of neutrality. A few years ago, it was often said of Switzerland that she had neither a sea-going fleet, nor a foreign policy. The present situation certainly belies this statement.

Still Relatively Favorable

Despite all the difficulties of the hour, despite a crushing financial burden (Switzerland's debt amounts to almost 10,000,000,000 Swiss francs), Switzerland's economic situation is still relatively favorable, even after four and a half years of wartime conditions. The coefficient of industrial activity stands at a level higher than that considered satisfactory; despite a falling-off in volume, movement in the retail trades is following a slightly upward trend; and even the tourist industry, so adversely influenced by the almost hermetic closing down of the frontiers, has found an appreciable compensation in the development of home travel. On the whole, there is but little unemployment, and more than three-quarters of it is due to the slump in the building trades. Despite various unfavorable signs, and although optimism is hardly called for just now, it can be said that the power of resistance of Swiss economy has once again stood the test. The vigilance and foresight of the authorities have certainly greatly contributed thereto.

Certain lessons, certain useful deductions can be drawn from past experience to serve for the future:

1. By reason of her geographical position, her economic structure and the exiguity of her territory, Switzerland cannot withdraw from the world order of things. Isolation—or, as one may call it, autarchy—is for Switzerland the equivalent of territory and population are restricted, the more freedom of trade on the international plane will prove to its advantage," said Leroy-Beaulieu.

2. Because of her great dependence on world economy, Switzerland must practise as liberal a commercial policy as possible. Protectionism, import restrictions and clearing systems must be considered by this country as exceptional and temporary means to counteract a general situation which it has not the power to modify.

3. Switzerland's commercial policy must include the whole of her foreign economic interests, that is to say, not only the exchange of commodities, but also services, the tourist industry and, if need be, the investment of capital. Despite her relative lack of power, Switzerland nevertheless holds three trump cards:

(a) The reputation enjoyed by her institutions, her currency and her businessmen.
(b) Her very high buying capacity.
(c) The deficit inherent in the nature of her trade balance.

4. A liberal policy is conditioned by the capacity of competition. If the quality of Swiss products presents an undoubted and well-deserved power of attraction, prewar experience has abundantly proved the necessity to adopt, for the export and tourist industries, a price policy acceptable by foreign customers. Prohibitive prices can irredeemably compromise Swiss economy and, subsequently, the ideal of social progress to which this nation aspires.

5. Switerland must share in every future effort made to place international commerce on a sound monetary and economically liberal basis. Today, more than ever before, international cooperation presents the greatest problem, but therein also lies the only possible solution.

Scene of Fierce Battles

The above map shows an extension of the Eastern Front where the Germans are reported to be engaged in violent struggles with Soviet troops at a point north of Bucharest.

NEW CONCRETE MIXTURE STATED INVENTED IN U.S.

Product Is Claimed to Be Stronger Than Iron and Lighter Than Aluminum

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The Engineering Department of Northwestern University has announced the invention of a new concrete mixture which is claimed to be greater in intensity than iron and lighter than aluminum, according to a Chicago dispatch.

The production of this concrete mixture is intended for replacement of iron used in pillars. The necessary pressing of the material is done with apparatus in the shape of a spiral. The cost of the new material is said to be one-third that of iron.

As showing the new technique used in production of the material it is pointed out that the volume of water to be consumed is one-fifth the amount used in the old process. A feature of the process by which the new concrete mixture is produced is that a special process called vibrating is used.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 27

V-1 fire is still going on against Greater London.

West of the lower Seine, our rear guards repulsed numerous attacks made by the pressing enemy. From his bridgehead north of Mantes, the opponent made strong attacks but was only able to make insignificant gain.

In Paris, embittered street fighting is also raging now in the northeastern part and outer districts. As a result of the embittered opposition offered by our strong points in the city, the opponent is constantly suffering great casualties. South of Paris as well as in the Troyes area, the Americans attacked with strong forces and advanced some kilometers north and east. The enemy mechanized forces, trying to block the Rhone valley in the Montelimar area were pushed back to the east, while enemy attacks upon Valence were repulsed and numerous tanks were knocked out.

Naval operations increased in number and violence off the western French and Dutch coast during recent days. Our patrol vessels were repeatedly engaged in heavy fights with superior enemy naval forces. One enemy destroyer and one E-boat were heavily damaged, while our own formations also suffered losses in ships.

On the western wing of the Italian Front, the enemy launched numerous reconnaissance thrusts in vain. In the Adriatic sector, he started again with heavy attacks which were smashed apart from some dents.

In Rumania, motorized enemy formations and strong tank forces are advancing to the south. Our groups are engaged in heavy fighting to break through the Soviet barrage on both sides of the lower Pruth, while on the ranges of the eastern Carpathians, our troops repulsed fierce Soviet attacks in several sectors and destroyed numerous enemy tanks.

Hungarian troops occupied some mountain positions west of Stanislau. In the Vistula bridgeheads west of Baranov, west of Kazimierz and southeast of Varka, enemy attempts at breaking through were repelled partly in counterattack. Between the Vistula and Narev, defense battle is continuing with undiminished vigor. In embittered fighting, the break-through aimed at by the Soviets was prevented and the enemy, who broke in, was checked.

West of Modohn as well as west of Lake Peipus, our troops repulsed fresh Soviet attacks and sealed off some dents. The remnants of the city of Dorpat fell into the hands of the enemy after hard street fights. The enemy lost 75 aircraft on the Eastern Front yesterday.

In the Arctic, our submarines sank another destroyer and heavily damaged a large warship by torpedo hits.

Enemy bombers attacked Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and some cities in the Rhenish-Westphalian district during daytime. At night the British air force, violating Swedish sovereign territory, launched terror attacks against Kiel and Koenigsberg causing damage particularly in the residential quarters, to cultural places and welfare institutions. Enemy planes also dropped bombs on Berlin and Hamburg, while Soviet bombers attacked Tilsit. Our fighter formations and flak artillery shot down 71 enemy aircraft including 56 bombers over Reich territory and the occupied western districts. Nine more enemy aircraft were downed over the southeastern area.

Press Comments

Monday, August 28

THE FIGHTING IN EUROPE

ASAHI—The fighting in all areas of the French front is in full swing indeed. The Anglo-American forces have poured in there a very bulky fighting strength which is, however, not concentrated in one field of battle but, roughly speaking, is undertaking drives in Eastern Normandy, the river areas of the Loire, Seine, the Rhone, and elsewhere, and is planning to entrap the German forces in the west. The fate of Paris is again attracting the world's attention.

The strategic value of Paris is not necessarily fixed. It changes in accordance with the situation and occasion. For the German forces today, the defense of Paris to the bitter end would hardly be the way to win final victory. Therefore, they will probably not risk sacrificing their troops merely for the defense of Paris. In short, as stated in a special cable dispatch from Berlin, it is believed that in order to secure "the freedom of strategic action" of the German troops to gain time, and moreover to guard the open space necessary for freedom of action, the Germans will fight battles of resistance wherever necessary.

The special dispatch from Berlin also reported that with regard to the German strategy in coping with the new situation in France, the Germans may follow the so-called "territorial sacrifice" strategy and that "today, for the German forces on the Western Front, any idea of fixing a territorial limit as to the line on which the enemy has to be checked has become very thin." This deserves particular attention at this juncture. We believe that the German plan is, while checking the enemy's advance as much as possible, to consume the enemy's fighting strength and at the same time to secure the safety of her own forces. Formerly, the holding of occupied territory meant a superior strategic position but in modern warfare, especially in a grand-scale mobile warfare, to secure one's military strength is the foremost requirement.

It goes without saying that while the German forces are making their military strength secure, they are also keeping their fighting spirit high. Needless to say, they are utilizing this military strength while ever upholding the conviction of non-defeat and sure victory. If a fierce and strong fighting spirit is displayed all over the front and the determination of the entire people on the home front is further bolstered to overcome the national crisis, then, as recently stated by a German paper, even though further territory may be abandoned by the German forces, yet all the frantic efforts of the Anglo-American soldiers for a short-term war will be in vain.

For Germany today the slogan is to hold out obstinately in their resistance. Of course, this should not be limited to passive resistance. Generally speaking, a war always requires new devices and new schemes as well as new weapons, and the appearance of such which far exceed the conventional, and also superior to those of the enemy, is near at hand. For the German forces who have had numerous brilliant, and also bitter, experiences in the Seven Years' War, the Napoleonic Wars, the Franco-Prussian War, and the First World War, and who must naturally be fighting on the European continent with conviction, we incessantly pray that the day will soon come when they will make the Anglo-American troops taste a miserable defeat.

FOE SENDS MORE TROOPS TO VICINITY OF FLORENCE

British Infantry and Tank Forces Attack German Positions Along Adriatic

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Considerable infantry and tank reinforcements were brought up by the enemy recently on both sides of Florence and judging by the lively reconnaissance, a revival of operations is expected soon in this sector of the Italian war theater, according to frontline reports.

Yesterday, however, due to the heavy losses suffered during the past few days only minor British forces were able to attack the German lines in the area of Florence. They were repulsed everywhere.

Along the Adriatic, combined British infantry and tank forces attacked new German positions east of the Umbria Apennines. After repeated costly and abortive attacks, they finally achieved a few minor dents and occupied one position late in the evening but German grenadiers promptly sealed off these dents after bitter fighting.

82 Raiders Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Seventy-one enemy aircraft including 56 bombers were destroyed during the past 24 hours over German and occupied western regions, according to information thus far available in authoritative German quarters. In addition, 11 planes including nine bombers were shot down over the southeastern area and the Italian Front.

Aussie Rail Traffic Ceased

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 27.—All rail traffic in South Australia will cease today as the result of the dispute caused by 5,000 members of the Australian Railways Union and a vast meeting was held in Adelaide this morning, according to a Sydney dispatch received here.

Young Soviet Soldiers Seized

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Fourteen-year-old Soviet soldiers were repeatedly captured during the fighting in the Arctic area recently.

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ENEMY BARBARISM SEVERELY FLAYED

Manchou Christians Adopt Declaration Condemning Unlawful Acts of Yanks

Under the auspices of the Christian League of Manchoukuo more than 1,000 persons, representing the Japanese, Chosen, and Manchoukuo Christian organizations in Manchoukuo, met in Hsinking on the morning of August 27 and adopted a declaration severely condemning the American acts of barbarism in the war.

Following the passage of the declaration the delegates offered thanks to the officers and men at the front. Then they contributed money toward the cost of national defense. As soon as the declaration was passed, it was forwarded to America through neutral countries. It was also transmitted abroad by the local broadcasting station.

The declaration follows:

"The defilings by American soldiers and citizens of the remains of Japanese officers and men who died for their country are acts that are so vile that not only from the stand of the Christian religion but likewise out of consideration of the principles of international justice and humanity they should be condemned with the utmost severity by all humanity.

"Sometime ago there were bombings of hospital ships by American airmen in contravention of the International Red Cross Treaty. Then came the indiscriminate bombings of cities and towns by American planes and their systematic destruction of historical buildings.

"To these unlawful and savage deeds of American soldiers we, believers of Christianity living in Manchoukuo, would like to call the serious attention of Christians in America and have them reflect on the doings of Americans at the front so as to make possible the realization of their desire to see the end of such un-Christian and inhuman deeds as are committed by American troops."

KAMIMOTO IS APPOINTED REWARD SECTION CHIEF

Posthumous Promotions Also Announced by War Ministry On Monday

Lieutenant-Colonel Isamu Kamimoto has been appointed Chief of the Reward Section of the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, it was announced by the War Ministry on Monday.

After graduating from the Army Staff College, Lieutenant-Colonel Kamimoto became a staff officer of a Corps, following which, he had been attached to the Personnel Affairs Bureau up to the time of his new appointment.

The following posthumous promotions were also announced by the same Ministry:

Colonels Yutaka Maeda, Yasumi Kurashige, Hiroshi Onishi and Kohei Morikawa have been posthumously promoted to the ranks of Major-Generals.

Major-General Maeda was killed in action on August 4, up to which time, he had served on the front as a staff member of a Corps Headquarters since May, last year.

While serving as a Unit Commander on the front, since May last year, Major-General Kurashige was killed in action on August 13, this year.

Major-General Onishi who had served as a Unit Commander on the front since April, last year, died from illness on August 20.

Major-General Morikawa passed away from illness recently after serving as a staff member of a Divisional Headquarters since December, last year.

TELEGRAMS IN JAPANESE TO F.I.C. TO BE ACCEPTED

Rate Will Be ¥2.40 For First Five Words and 80 Sen for Each Additional Five

Telegrams in Japanese between Japan and French Indo-China will be accepted as from September 1.

The Saigon post office will be the place where such telegrams from French Indo-China will be accepted.

In principle the wording of the telegrams will be limited to everyday Japanese. The use of ciphers in private messages will not be allowed.

The rate will be ¥2.40 for the first five words in the text of the message and for each additional five words or less a charge of 80 sen will be made.

Famed Juggler Dies

Tokuzo Abe, famous juggler, died of kidney trouble on Sunday at his Fujisawa home. He was 56 years old.

Indonesian Switchboard Girl Rewarded For Her Courage During Enemy Air Attack

Domei

PADANG, August 27.—The fearless courage of an Indonesian telephone operator, who stayed by her post at the switchboard during the guerilla attack of the enemy planes on August 24, has won the unstinted admiration of the authorities as well as that of all the Padang inhabitants.

Talbete Motapuli, 18-year old telephone operator at the government building housing the general headquarters of the Civilian Air Defense, was off duty when the alarm sounded. Fully conscious of the heavy responsibility resting upon her especially at such a time to discharge her duty faithfully, the Indonesian girl rushed back to her post at the switchboard.

Neither the roar of the enemy planes nor the thundering detonation of bursting bombs could frighten this intrepid girl. Placing her trust implicitly in the Air Defense Corps, she concentrated her whole attention upon the thought of fulfilling her duty. The enemy planes attacked in two waves, but the staunch air defense line-up scored the highly laudable results of two enemy planes downed.

This story of the part played by the Indonesian girl reached the ears of the provincial governor, who on August 25 sent her a letter of gratitude and praise and a monetary gift in recognition of her courage and faithful adherence to duty.

YANKEES TO SUFFER IF F.D.R. REELECTED

Roosevelt to Squander More Public Money; Jews Will Hold Key Positions

While it is a foregone conclusion that Franklin Roosevelt will secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, it remains to be seen whether or not he will secure his coveted fourth term when the nation goes to the polls in November. Political experts in the United States predict, however, that Roosevelt will be re-elected by a safe margin, according to a special Lisbon dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

But this, of course, does not mean that Roosevelt is the people's choice. It only means that his stranglehold on the electorate has been so elaborately strengthened by the various means at his disposal that his opponent will find insuperable obstacles to overcome.

Some 10,000,000 in the United States armed forces have been barred from voting. It is scarcely necessary to speculate on how these men, who face death and maiming because Roosevelt promised to keep them out of war and did not, would vote if they had the opportunity. On the other hand, the President has multiplied the number of Federal employes tenfold, and these millions of satellites will either have to vote for Roosevelt or face the loss of their safe, well-paid positions.

Using his official power to press his personal aims, Roosevelt has thus eliminated millions of adverse potential votes and has purchased the votes of millions of other Americans with funds taken directly from the United States treasury.

Public Funds Used

At the moment the minds of the American people undoubtedly are too taken up to review the 12 years of Roosevelt rule. But those who choose to take time out for a bit of sober reflection will readily realize what Roosevelt's despotism has done to the United States. Almost from the outset Roosevelt used public funds to further his own political ambitions.

In 1932 when Roosevelt was elected for the first time the U.S. public debt was $19,487,009,766. Within a year it had jumped to $22,538,672,164, an increase of nearly three billion dollars. And by 1936, when Roosevelt sought his second term the debt had soared up to $33,778,543,494. A good part of this money was poured into the dole to purchase votes from the unemployed, and woe betide the man or woman who did not vote for Roosevelt. By 1940 the public debt had passed the 90 billion mark. Today it stands at the colossal level of $300,000,000,000.

Twelve years of Roosevelt rule have cost the American people nearly $280,000,000,000. How much this vast sum means can be judged by the fact that the total national wealth of the United States was estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce at $320,803,862,000. In other words, Roosevelt has squandered nearly the total wealth of the United States. He now demands four more years to complete the job.

Roosevelt has been in power now for 12 years. The entire gigantic propaganda machine of the United States is adapted to him and even sworn to him. The Jewish members of Roosevelt's brain-trust hold all key positions in the press, in radio and movies. The few independent newspaper concerns like Hearst, which managed to evade coming under Jewish sway, is gradually giving in to the Jewish interests since otherwise the Jewish business world would no longer advertise with them. America's Jews have the greatest interest in Roosevelt's re-election, for under no other President did they enjoy a similar amount of power.

On the other hand, the American people have hardly a chance of obtaining information that are not filtered through Jewish news channels or news and newspaper concerns that depend on Jews. Foreign papers cannot be obtained in the United States, at least not by the general public. The few copies that get into the hands of privileged subscribers are many weeks and frequently months old. Their commentaries have no longer any actual value. The listening in to foreign broadcasts is prevented by the vastness of the seas surrounding the United States. Asiatic, South American and European stations can hardly be heard with normal radio receivers. At most, reception is possible in the night hours, but the average American who is dead tired from his day's toil goes to sleep. The American, therefore, depends on news issued at home, that is news influenced and controlled by Washington, than an European who, besides his home stations, has many foreign stations that he can listen in to at random.

News Are Censored

Thus, the United States to all practical purposes, is surrounded by a news blockade. They are cut off from news from abroad in a similar way as the British Isles in the days of Napoleon's Continental System. The average American, therefore, has not the slightest idea of what is thought abroad of his country and his Government; he knows nothing of the international standing of his homeland. At most he can form an opinion about what things look like at home.

Millions of young Americans do no longer know the pre-Roosevelt America. They, therefore, cannot visualize either what an America without Roosevelt would look like, how its structure ought to be. The fact that a Roosevelt is their President has become the most natural thing in the world to them. They have become an unthinking electoral mob for whom the act of a presidential election has no greater meaning than the election of the chairman of a football club.

No one realizes this better than Roosevelt himself. Never in the past did he go about so nonchalantly about his re-election as this time. Just as the Pied Piper of Hamlin he is fairly sure of his followership. He knows that Governor Thomas Dewey, of New York, Republican Presidential Nominee, even should he be elected, fundamentally cannot do anything different from what he is doing himself. He knows that his policy has tied down the United States for years. Thus, in all probability the Presidential campaign will develop into a race between two unequal horses. Roosevelt's steed is doped, and like all doped horses will pass the finish first, even if it should collapse shortly after.

16,000 Shinto Priests To Pray for Divine Aid In Japan's Protection

Prayers asking for the Divine protection of the Japanese Empire will be offered in future by 16,000 Shinto priests throughout the nation in accordance with the instructions issued by the Home Minister on Monday. Although various prayer meetings had hitherto been sponsored by the Government since the beginning of the war, in view of the current war situation, Shinto priests have been given detailed instructions by the Japan Shinto Rites Society to offer the prayers not as a mere festival feature but as one of the regular functions of the shrines. The offering of prayers will be continued until the day of the final defeat of the enemy.

NANKING APPROVES GUIDANCE PROGRAM

Government Will Establish Peace and Order, Raise Output and Stabilize Living

Domei

NANKING, August 28.—The National Government of China, at a meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council held on August 26, approved the 12-point program for the people's political guidance which was drafted and submitted by the Committee for Accelerating the New National Movement.

In accordance with the principles laid down, the Nanking Government will forcefully carry out the three national policies for establishing peace and order, increasing production and for stablizing the New National Movement Acceleration Committee.

The Committee's program is featured by the principle of unifying under its control the various measures and movements which have hitherto been undertaken by different organizations for guiding the masses. It is understood that the Committee will henceforth carry out the political training of the people, with its branch organizations undertaking the task in their respective districts.

The Movement will urge the people to practice the principles advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, and will enlighten the masses as to the meaning of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. Also, the Committee will ask the people to cooperate with the Government in the execution of its policies, lead modest wartime lives and strengthen their conviction in final victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

PAPUANS KEEP VIGIL BY JAPANESE PLANE

New Guinea Islanders Guard Bodies of Crew For Five Days Till Help Arrives

By A MEMBER
Of the Military Press Corps

BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Illustrating their good-will and co-operation, some Papuans of New Guinea kept guard over a wrecked Japanese plane and its crew, who were all killed in a crash, for five days and four nights till finally they were found by their comrades.

Immediately after the enemy landed on Wiak Island, the Wild Sea Eagles hopped off from the base day after day on their mission of attacking the enemy task force. On one of these days, our planes took to the air in a formation with torpedoes tucked tightly under their bodies. Shortly before midnight the planes returned to the base one by one after having completed their mission, the roaring of their engines breaking the stillness of the night. One plane, however, was seen circling over an island where our Ground Units were stationed. Just then a violent squall began to rage madly.

While the Ground Units were scanning the dark sky, the roar of the lone plane gradually faded in the direction of New Guinea. Suddenly with a flash of red fire, the roaring ceased completely.

Sergeant-Major A. was immediately ordered to proceed into the jungles of New Guinea Island to rescue the crew who had evidently met with an accident somewhere in the mountains. An Engineering Unit was detailed to cooperate with the Sergeant-Major.

After three days' hard search, Sergeant-Major A and his company met two Papuans who informed them of the exact location of the accident. Guided by these Papuans, Sergeant-Major A. and his men laboriously walked through the dense jungles, and on the evening of the fifth day reached their destination. There a rugged mountain stood before them. As it had already become dark, the Sergeant-Major could do nothing and therefore spent the night in the shelter of a huge jungle tree.

Upon awakening next morning, Sergeant-Major A. found a long ladder leading to the summit of the mountain. Evidently the Papuans had worked through the night in order to have the ladder ready by morning.

Climbing step by step, Sergeant-Major A. finally reached the spot where he found the wreckage of the machine. The pilot was still tightly grasping the wheel and the gunner, radio operator and other members of the crew were all in their respective positions as though ready for action at a minutes' notice.

Beside the wrecked machine there was a little hut thatched with coconut leaves. Upon being questioned the Papuans told the Sergeant-Major that they had been guarding the wrecked machine and the remains of the crew for five days and four nights. Deeply moved by the naivete and simple kindness of the Papuans, the Sergeant-Major made them a gift of sarongs which they accepted after much persuasion.

East Asia Round-Up

With mattocks over muscular shoulders, these future leaders of Amboina Island's agriculture are shown lined up for a practical lesson in farming. They are students at an Agricultural Training Institute, and their daily schedule includes both class-room work and practical field work.

Scholarship Fund Created

Domei

KEIJO, August 28.—A local Chosenese industrial expert, who is now the president of the Shanghai Precision Machine Tool Works, has created a perpetual scholarship fund of ¥32,000 per year for deserving students pursuing industrial science courses in Chosen. Selection of 13 students in higher educational schools and above in each province is now underway. The donation was made to the Chosen Students' Aid Society.

Issuing Japanese Books

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 28.—Additional publications will shortly appear here for the purpose of acquainting the public with things Japanese and Greater East Asia. One of the publications is called "Students Go to Front", containing war accounts of Japanese student warriors who volunteered to serve on the front line as well as their determination before departure for the front. The other book is called "Geopolitics of Greater East Asia" written by Professor Atsuhiko Bekki, who is attached to the Southern Culture Research Chamber here.

Publishing New Magazine

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 28.—The first issue of the new monthly magazine, "Warrior", featuring a series of articles on the history of the Japanese Army will be published by the end of August.

History Textbook Ready

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 28.—A new history textbook for national school teachers which is called "True History of Java" is now being prepared. It differs from the former one in that it is based on historical view of the new era bringing to light the three centuries of tyrannical domination of the Dutch regime.

Shipbuilding Prospects Good

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 28.—The recent safe arrival in Japan of wooden ships built and equipped in Java testifies to the great possibility for the shipbuilding industry in the South, declared the spokesman of the Military Administration here today.

Reclaiming Rice Fields

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 28.—Altogether about 27,000 hectares of rice fields will be reclaimed the next rainy season as a result of a five-month large-scale irrigation improvement scheme at present being carried out under the supervision of the Western Java Public Works Bureau.

Cable Briefs

NOT ENOUGH DOCTORS

The shortage of doctors at U.S. Navy bases is becoming a serious problem. Recently the charge was made at Camp Marks in California that the bluejackets were without adequate medical attention and were assigned to tasks for which they were physically unfit. An investigation conducted by the Navy and Republican Representative Anderson of California revealed that there was an appalling shortage of physicians at the camp this summer.

BAKED APPLE ON TREE

Apples baked right on the trees are the latest thing, according to the Connecticut Fruit Company which reports that they are getting baked apples right in their orchards. The people of Connecticut, however, are somewhat skeptical at this accomplishment of Old Sol. It may be pretty hot this summer, they say, but not quite as hot as all that.

BOBBY PREFERS GOLF

Lieutenant-Colonel Bobby Jones prefers golf balls to bullets. After serving as an Intelligence Officer of the U.S. Ninth Army Air Force in Britain, he has now applied for retirement from the Army on the ground of reaching the age limit. Jones had been on the reserve since 1931, a year after winning a grand sweep in the golf championship. In civilian life Bobby Jones is vice-president of A. G. Spaulding Bros., of New York.

LIBERATOR KILLS KIDS

Over 80 persons were killed recently in Freckleton, England, when an American Liberator bomber crashed suddenly into several of the town's buildings including a school, setting them afire. Of those killed 35 were school children. An official announcement of the Eighth Air Force Commander Headquarters said that the plane was caught in a violent land squall.

TAIWAN CONSCRIPTION SET

Youths Who Received Military Training Will Join Nippon Army

Military conscription will be enforced throughout Taiwan from September 1, according to a Takao dispatch.

Youths who have received military training at the first Takao special training station of the Taiwan Government-General are awaiting enrolment in the Japanese Army under the new regulation.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of vice-ministers was held at 8:30 a.m. Monday at the Prime Minister's official residence to hear Welfare Vice-Minister Katsuroku Aikawa's report on the shifting of factory laborers to coal mines.

Prof. Takayasu Relieved

Shinichi Takayasu, Professor at the Kyushu Imperial University, has been relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced on Monday.

MANCHOU HARVEST RECORDS INCREASE

Country-Wide Reports Confirm Agricultural Output Will Be 5 Percent More Than Normal

Domei

HSINKING, August 28.—The forecast made by Yukuo Inagaki, Vice-Minister of the Agricultural Development Department, on August 8 to the effect that this year's agricultural crops of Manchoukuo will be about five per cent bigger than last year's, is now confirmed by the very favorable conditions reported from all parts of the country.

Due to the favorable climatic and other natural conditions as well as to the guidance given by the Government, and the farmers' eagerness to produce more large crops for food and industrial purposes are assured. Speaking by districts, Fengtien, Ssupingkai, Chinchow, Tunghua, Mutankiang, Sankiang and Jehol districts are now expected to have more than a 100 per cent crop as compared with last year. Next come Kirin, Pinkiang and Peian districts, all with prospects of producing the normal annual crops. Only Lungkiang and Khingan districts show a tendency toward producing somewhat less than the normal amount. But on the whole, crops in general this year will be 105 per cent as compared with last year.

Soya beans, kaoliang, maize, paddy field rice, upland rice and millet are all showing very satisfactory growth. Only in some parts of the northern section is wheat expected to show a slight decline. The area planted with soya beans this year has been greatly increased, and the crop is expected to be 104 per cent. The upland rice crop will show a record increase with expectations for a 143 per cent crop, while the paddy field rice will be 114 per cent. The wheat crop will be 110 per cent. Practically no agricultural crop will be less than last year. If the weather during the coming one month is favorable, the crops will be much greater than the percentages estimated above.

Due to Government efforts and cooperation of farmers, the total cultivated area was increased by 10 per cent. Much attention has been given toward the prevention of plant diseases and insect damage, the improvement of cultivating methods, the distribution of better seeds, and the completion of irrigation systems. It must not be overlooked that such efforts are bringing about an increase in the crop per area.

With the prospect of increased agricultural crops this year, the shipments of cereals from Manchoukuo to Japan and China will be greatly increased. The Manchoukuo Government is already exercising utmost efforts toward the collecting, storing and shipping of crops with the new agricultural year commencing in October. In particular, negotiations are now in progress with the Japanese Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company for the bulk shipment of soya beans, in order to facilitate a greater and smoother shipment to Japan.

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Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer.......................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
[illegible] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 853.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1944

'Japan Is Winning the Political War'

Helen Mears' article "Japan Is Winning the Political War", which appeared in the June number of the American Mercury and was reproduced in the Nippon Times last Saturday, should be taken to heart by the American public. It shows that at least a few Americans have some understanding of the aims and accomplishments of Japan in the present war and that they recognize, however reluctantly, that the United States has no justifiable reasons for opposing Japan. If the American people as a whole would ponder over the warnings of such discerning observers as Miss Mears and pursue their ideas to their logical conclusion, they will have to admit the utter futility and meaninglessness of America's professed war aims and efforts.

Miss Mears' contention is that Japan has already won the present war entirely independent of the military outcome. Even if the Japanese islands should be blown up and every Japanese obliterated, an obvious physical impossibility, the United States would still not have won the war, for the ideas championed by Japan would continue to prevail over all East Asia, she avers.

The truth is that the millions of peoples of East Asia realize that in the past they had been subjugated and oppressed by the Anglo-American imperialists, that Japan has helped these people to secure their liberation, and that these people are now determined never more to return to servitude under the Anglo-American oppressors. Hence, whatever may be the military fate of Japan, contends Miss Mears, East Asia will never submit to the return of Anglo-American power.

Miss Mears goes on to cite point by point how convincing Japan's contentions and actions are to all the people of East Asia. Japan has in fact liberated East Asia from the Anglo-American oppressors. Japan upholds the principle of racial equality in contrast to the notorious racial prejudice and discrimination characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon. The United States and Britain, while already owing or controlling all but a few fringes of the earth, show by their present actions that they are lusting for still more power, while Japan advocates the return of Asia to the Asiatics to whom it rightfully belongs.

Moreover, throughout the countries of East Asia, Japan's example has awakened growing groups of energetic, politically conscious leaders who command an ever larger following among the masses. These groups are becoming increasingly conscious of the soundness of Japan's conception of an Asia for the Asiatics. They agree with the Japanese that the Asiatic peoples should use their own natural resources to raise their own standard of living rather than to enrich the Europeans and Americans, that Asiatic peoples should be able to migrate freely within the region without hampering restrictions set up by absent rulers, that they should be able to buy and sell goods without bucking tariffs set up for the protection of industries in the "mother country".

The extent of the support and collaboration which the peoples throughout East Asia are giving to Japan constitutes an impressive proof of the strength of Japan's position, points out Miss Mears. This collaboration is not caused by superior force but springs up spontaneously from conviction. Wang Ching-wei, for instance, cannot be lightly dismissed, for he is regarded by millions of Chinese as a patriot, for they believe that his policy of cooperation with Japan is most conducive to the attainment of real independence by China. And, in fact, this belief has already been substantiated by events, Miss Mears admits. Japan has already given up extraterritorial rights in China, returned the International Settlement at Shanghai to the Chinese Government, and abolished special privileges in China. In contrast, Britain and America made a gesture of surrendering extraterritoriality to Chungking only after Japan had taken away all rights from the British and Americans and had already returned them to the Chinese Government. Furthermore, while at the Cairo conference, Britain and America promised meaninglessly to return to China the territories which Japan had already in fact returned, they made no mention whatever of Chinese territories owned or dominated by the European countries.

As for other parts of East Asia, Japan had already aided in the establishment of independence by Burma and the Philippines, has already set up autonomous governments staffed by local people in Java and Malaya. And the leaders who head these administrations and who are staunch supporters of cooperation with Japan are figures held in highest respect by their own people. In the face of these facts, says Miss Mears, even the total demolition of Japan and the Japanese will not be enough to gain victory or peace for the Americans and the British in East Asia. The very ruthlessness of the Anglo-American attempt to destroy Japan will convince the peoples of East Asia more than ever how determined the United States and Britain are to fight to the death any challenge to Anglo-American control of Asia, and to make Japan a martyr to the cause of Asiatic freedom will strengthen the opposition of all Asia to Britain and America all the more. Concludes Miss Mears, "If we have nothing better to offer Asians than the destruction of Japan and the intention of three or four big Powers to keep peace by force, we shall lose the war, whatever the military outcome."

But since neither in their stated intentions nor in their actual deeds so far have the British and the Americans been able to present anything which begins to compare with the just aims proclaimed by the peoples of East Asia in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, what is it than an admission that Japan has already won the war? For if the British and Americans are sincere in their pretensions of favoring East Asia's freedom and well-being, there is no point in their opposing the freedom and well-being which East Asia has already achieved with Japan's aid. Their continued opposition to Japan is but a proof that the real Anglo-American object is the destruction of East Asiatic freedom and well-being and the extension of Anglo-American imperialism. But in the light of the united stand of East Asia against the return of such imperialism, of what use are the military efforts of the United States and Britain? For military force is something which can never change peoples' convictions nor suppress their spiritual power.

A Year Ago Today

August 29, 1943

The recent color riots in Detroit started purely as a result of racial prejudice and not through enemy plans or instigation, it was revealed by Governor Kelly of Michigan. The committee formed to investigate the affair reported that the incident started when rumors ran wild that a Negro woman and her child had been murdered. Believing this to be true, a group of Negro youths started to assault Whites and to wreck houses. Responsibility was laid on Negro leaders and Negro press which have been encouraging struggles against the Whites as a move to gain racial equality.

* * *

Hanson Baldwin, noted American military commentator, writing in the New York Times declared that Chungking regime is too feeble to be justified in claiming that it is an organization representing China. He also said that there has been a noticeable decline in the prestige of Chungking, and he arrived at the conclusion that it would be a very hard thing for America to use Chungking in attacking Japan.

* * *

A large number of persons were arrested by police authorities of Panama on the suspicion of engaging in an anti-Government intrigue. Among those arrested are one former Vice-President and many police officers.

* * *

The number of New Zealand ground forces killed since the start of the war has now reached 20,000, the New Zealand Government has revealed.

ABOLITION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Fundamental Factor in Reawakening Peoples of East Asia

Editor's Note: The following taken from a recent issue of the magazine "Taiho", is a portion of a round-table discussion on the subject: "The Strengthening of the Common-Prosperity Region", in which Mr. Yoshitaro Hirano spoke on "The Abolition of Racial Discrimination" and "The Historical Reawakening of the Peoples".

As pointed out in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, cultural enhancement, moral justice, economic prosperity and contributions to world progress are the objectives to be attained by the rise of a Greater East Asia. There is also another problem of similar basic importance that is the complete eradication of the imperialistic idea of the chosen people of the Anglo-Saxons. Under a system of racial discrimination such as practised by, Anglo-Saxons, native people are treated no better than animals. In fact, before the war, the Indonesians, the Malais and other Asiatics were considered by them as something a little more than beasts and a little less than men by their respective exploiters. The Anglo-Saxon in his smug sense of superiority blandly relegates all who are of Asiatic blood to the status of inferior people, and if some of them are below his standard of education or physical condition he sees to it that they remain so.

England has provided education for those willing to remain underlings but has never encouraged native education. In the Philippines, English was so universally used that many have forgotten their native tongue, and the memory of such national patriots as Jose Rizal was gradually being erased from the native mind. Every attempt has been made to obliterate any ties with native traditions or relationship with the forefathers of the people. The Thais have no history written by native writers. These oppressed people of East Asia have been made to swallow the historical facts concerning America, Holland or England as the case might be and forced to forget native historical and cultural practices. The character of a people may be said to be formed through traditions of that people, but America, England, and Holland have all tried ruthlessly to break down native traditions.

To Retain Old Culture

Hereafter, the peoples of Greater East Asia must take pride in their historical backgrounds, and with thoughtful persistence enhance their own cultural advancement. To adhere to traditions merely because of their age would be a mistake. Careful discrimination must be used to encourage the practical use of old ways and retain what is good and discard what is thought detrimental. In Burma, bubonic plague was prevalent. Since Burma is a Buddhist country the killing of rats has been forbidden although they are known to carry the disease. After the Japanese Forces made arrangements with the priests to dispose of the rats caught alive by the people the disease has been checked. This is but one instance where we can see that the Japanese are trying their best to enhance the living of the peoples of Greater East Asia. It is only thus that unity can be achieved in fighting side by side in the War of Greater East Asia.

In Celebes, before the war there were no playgrounds attached to the elementary schools. It was thought that if athletic fields were provided the native population might develop physically to the extent of being able to revolt against their foreign masters. We, on the other hand, wish to build a brotherly relationship.

It is the abolition of racial discrimination as practiced so long by the Anglo-Saxons that will bring about the rebirth of the downtrodden peoples of East Asia. A way must be provided for to put their true desires and aspirations into concrete forms. In order to do this, each group must be guided according to its powers, the best qualities being given full play. At the present stage of the Asiatic movement, the fifth article in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia can serve as an inspiration in the fight for the abolition of racial discrimination. This matter was brought up at the Versailles Conference by our chief delegate, but was tabled due to the rejection of the proposal by the American, English and Australian delegates. In the official documents, it is recorded that Baron Makino, Japanese delegate to the conference, reserved the right to reopen the question at the League of Nations. It is because of this fact that the peoples of East Asia are offering hearty cooperation to Japan. The idea that Asia is one has been accepted without question, and there is a strong feeling of blood kinship. The fact that a truly friendly feeling toward the Japanese exists should be fully recognized. We must emphasize the importance of the removal of racial discrimination as the basic idea in the Asiatic movement.

Japan's New China Offensive

Chungking, U.S. Plan for Counter-Offensive Frustrated By Imperial Army's Latest Victories

Editor's Note:—Major Takayoshi Matsumuro has an article in a recent issue of the "Taiheiyo" entitled: "Continental Military Strategy and Chungking." In the article, Major Matsumuro clarifies the relation between our strategy and the counter-offensive strategy of the Anglo-Americans. He also draws our attention to the future development of the current war.

"Continental Military Strategy" as used in this article should be construed as meaning our military activities on the continent, including those strategies on the war fronts of Honan, Hunan, Yunnan of the Burma border and of the Burma-India border. The writer attempts to elucidate the possible effects of these strategies upon the Chungking regime.

The following are the salient points in his article:

It is obvious that through the incessant destructive advance of the Imperial Forces, the fighting strength of Chungking has greatly declined. Yet, it not only continues to exist, but the Anglo-American enemies persistently place great hope in Chungking.

Why then, does Chungking manage to exist as a military factor, and why do the Anglo-American forces place such importance on Chungking? The answers to this query are many, but here are enumerated some of the important ones:

(1) The controlling power of Chiang Kai-shek.

(2) The Chungking troops of more than three million.

(3) Human resources in the neighborhood of thirty millions in Chungking controlled areas.

(4) The vastness of the continent itself.

(5) Rich natural resources under Chungking control.

(6) The social condition of the Chinese masses, particularly those of the hinterland, which enables maintenance of livelihood through poverty and misery.

(7) The existence of the Communist Army which cooperates in the anti-Japanese war. (While the Communist Army is essentially an enemy of Chungking, both are willing to cooperate on the point of anti-Japan warfare. Anglo-American demand that these two forces be brought under one common front against Japan.)

(8) The assistance rendered to Chungking by the Anglo-Americans.

Follows Same Formula

Ever since the beginning of the China Affair, Chungking has been following the same formula for anti-Japanese strategy, that is, to take advantage of the vastness of the continent and to utilize most efficiently its almost unlimited human resources.

Chungking calculated that, as the Japanese Forces advanced, they would retreat to the hinterland where it would remobilize the mass and supplement material loss through the development of natural resources of the regions.

This formula, they believed would enable China to prolong her conflict with Japan, and while the other Powers were applying pressure on Japan, Chungking would launch a great offensive campaign against Japan, which they calculated would prove successful.

At first, developments seemed to verify the above assumption. In fact, Chungking was made to feel that its formula would work and naturally was overwhelmed with joy when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. The astounding achievements scored by Japan during the early stage of the current war, and Japan's success in driving out Anglo-American forces from Asia greatly disheartened Chungking. But of late, since Japan's war in the southern Pacific has turned to defensive, Chungking again has come to resume its self-confidence, and in spite of its diminished strength, being greatly flattered by Anglo-American evaluation it is trying to put up a big front against Japan.

Toward the beginning of last March, Chiang Kai-shek convoked the military council to re-strengthen the deteriorated forces of Chungking and those of the Communists. Inducing the American air-force to go further into the front line base, Chiang Kai-shek commanded General Chiang Ting-wen, commander of the 1st war district, "to complete preparations for a general offensive against Japan before May."

Planned June Offensive

Simultaneously with the American offensive in the Pacific, Chungking planned to seize its opportunity during the month of June to carry out a general drive against Japan.

To realize this strategy, Chungking planned the following:

(1) The consolidation of the home front.

(2) Strengthening of Chungking forces.

(3) Solidifying a joint strategy plan between the Chungking and American forces in China.

(4) Re-establishing the "Chiang-aid route" from the Burma side.

(5) Expansion and strengthening of the air-bases for the American air-forces on the continent.

(6) A positive campaign to carry out plots against Japan as well as against the Nanking Government.

Admiral Nimitz, Commander of the American Fleet in the Pacific, declared that the way to carry out the most destructive attack against Japan is to send more land and air forces to China. He voiced his opinion that only by having bases in China he would be able to bring Japan to her knees and that, consequently, America should dispatch increasing land and air forces to China.

Thus placing an important strategical value on the China continent, America is attempting to increase and strengthen her forces in China. However, even if, by a miraculous chance, they succeed in establishing bases in China, America will find it difficult to carry out her offensive against Japan unless Chungking's army is sufficiently strengthened and the vast human resources of China made more easily available.

For this reason the Anglo-Americans have been advancing money as well as sending quantities of ammunition to Chungking. They have also been dispatching a number of army officers and technicians to Chungking to strengthen the army and to guide the investment and development of the natural resources of China's hinterland.

Effects of Japan's Strategy

Now what are some of the effects of our continental military strategy upon the Anglo-American forces, and particularly on Chungking? In view of Chungking's reasons for existence, as have been mentioned above, her unchanging formula against Japan, and Anglo-American attempts to utilize Chungking to their advantage, it is particularly important to study the effects of our continental military strategy upon these forces, especially against Chungking.

But at this present stage when our campaign is being carried out, I shall not go into detail. I will enumerate, however, some of the effects which are now visible, and anticipate several other effects in the future.

(1) The enemies have been claiming that the Imperial Forces in China have been greatly weakened due to Japan's major operation on the Burma front. But contrary to this expectation, Japan has swung her major forces on Chungking. This indicates, among other things, the great fighting strength of Japan.

(2) By the Honan campaign, the Imperial Forces not only crushed the 1st War zone, the mainstay of the Chungking army, but reopened the Peking-Hankow Railway, and controlled the Lunghai line. With the fall of Loyang, Chungking received great blows in her military, political and economic spheres. Namely:

(a) Chungking lost one of the most important front line bases against Japan. Because of its training and equipment, Chiang Ting-wen's army was considered as one of the strongest under Chiang Kai-shek. It was so miserably defeated that the helplessness of Chungking's armies was exposed to the world. Not only were the Anglo-American camps greatly disappointed but also their confidence in Chungking was greatly shaken. The shock was so great to the Americans that they declared that if Chungking's army cannot put up a better fight against Japan, she will be obliged to up-hold Yenan in place of Chungking.

(b) By the fall of Loyang, both Szechwan Province and the northwestern districts, which are the bases of the Communist army, are now seriously threatened by Japan.

(c) The plan to make northwestern China an advance base for American air-forces to raid Japan and Manchoukuo was completely frustrated. By this blow, Chungking's hope of a general drive in June was also utterly destroyed.

(d) The "New Fourth Army" and the guerillas in Shantung, Kiangsu, Honan and Anhwei have been completely isolated.

(e) Both Honan and Hunan provinces were considered as important bases for Chungking's supply. These provinces were also important districts upon which Chungking depended greatly for its human resources. So great was the effect of the fall of Honan that the London Daily Mail stated, "the loss of this area is the greatest blow Chungking has received in her six years of anti-Japan struggle." The New York Times, too, made comment on the situation, stating that Japan's success in the Honan district will not only enable Japan to divide China, south from north, but it permits Japan to effectively separate east from west as well.

(3) The Hunan operations are now being caried out, and their result will have a serious effect upon the enemy. Honan is the shortest route to Chungking. As has been mentioned before, it possesses the greatest source of material supply and it is natural that the outcome of the campaign in this district should most seriously affect Chungking's future.

(4) Chungking's spokesman, Chang Ping-chun, lamented, "Japan's operations in Honan, Hunan and in other districts will divide China, east and west. The advance air-bases of America will be either captured or destroyed. Thus Chungking will face a most difficult situation."

(5) The success of the Imperial Forces in the Yunnan campaign has turned to a mere dream Chungking's effort to re-open its life-line through the Burma border.

(6) The Burma-India border campaign cut off all possible supply route from India to Chungking. For Chungking to re-build its army for its proposed general offensive drive, she needs a great quantity of ammunition from Anglo-American sources, and these supplies depend almost entirely on the re-opening of the so-called "Burma Route."

The Burma-India border campaign of the Imperial Forces places this hope beyond Chungking's reach.

American military experts sum up the situation thus: "In our war against Japan, both human resources and the geographical position of China play most important roles. However, to take due advantage of these factors, we are confronted with the most serious situation of being unable to secure a suitable supply route to China."

In short, the reason why Chungking continues to exist is because it takes due advantage of the vast area under its control, and uses almost limitless human resources. In order to force Chungking to capitulate we must narrow down the area under its control and reduce its sources of human supply. Over and above these two, the supply routes also should be rigidly closed.

The main objectives of our continental military strategy are, therefore, to make Chungking incapable of waging resistance against Japan, and to nip in the bud the Anglo-American plans of offensive against Japan. The present situation, therefore, is creating no small anxiety and concern in the enemy camps.

The Greater East Asia War is now being fought over such a wide area never before witnessed in human history. Its strategy, too, must necessarily be on a grand scale. Both land and sea strategies must work in unison.

The China front of today is no longer that of the days of the "China Affair" but is assuming an important role as an integral part of the Greater East Asia War.

To weaken Chungking is to create the greatest anxiety among the American war strategists.

We cannot think of the continental military strategy as being apart from the strategies of Nimitz, MacArthur, and Mountbatten, who are waiting for opportunities to attack Japan.

Thus the China front has now come to play a crucial role in determining the outcome of the Greater East Asia War.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

To those who love thee,
Lord,
No dearth, no yearning is left,
Even for salvation:

No itch have they to know their
future lot:

For them, it is enough
That thou art with them always,
till the end,
Indwelling,
Steadfastly abiding in their hearts:

For such
End and beginning are the same:

Happiness and woe
They leave alike to thee, their
God:

Untouched by outward turmoil
They dwell at peace:

Their strength of mind and
sinew
Is consecrated to the need of men
Within their hearts
Thy gentleness, thy mercy, Lord,
Come welling up in power:

Nought hold they for their own,
But all is held for others' profit:

* * *

He who is truly a saint, and a
man of God,
Prays not for salvation:

He prays not for release from
birth and from death:

This is his one desire,
To be born again for unending
service,
And so—by service, by praise and
by song—
To meet his God face to face,

CULTURE OF THE EAST

Oriental Character Revealed in Arts of India, China, Japan

(From Voice of New China)

The culture of the Orient is highly spiritual and all its expressions are full of abstractions. It is much older than the culture of the West. The archaeological discoveries made since the 19th century have provided us with opportunities to retrospect on the brilliant Oriental civilization that existed in the remote past.

Egyptology, the Babylonian cycle, the Zend-Avesta, the Mazdeism of Iran and the Hinduism and Buddhism of India forcefully indicate the lofty ideals of the East at a time when a large section of mankind was still leading a crude primitive life. They also unfold a vivid panorama of highly developed countries, of very wise and advanced peoples, and of a depth of thought and philosophy more or less still unknown in the West.

The key to the understanding of the Oriental character is to be found in the arts of India, China anl Japan. Hindu art is often too symbolical. In it the form is sacrificed for the sake of the symbol. The desire to express an abstract thought prompts a Hindu artist to create shapes which do not exist in Nature, such as deities with many arms and hands, with several heads, or with small heads growing out of the natural head like crowns. These variations are meant to represent mental and philosophical conceptions, having deep symbolical significances. For instance, the God Shiva, personification of change and earthly life, is represented with four arms, which signify eternal life in the midst of mundane existence. Even the Buddhist art of India, despite its richness in cubic sense, endeavors to give prominence to symbolistic effects.

The Chinese represent the great powers of Nature in the shape of dragons and serpents which are shown as either benevolent or terrible. Their lions, their dogs are quite fantastic and are used as emblems of evil powers or as protective guardians.

Chinese art excels in gorgeousness and in brilliancy of colors. It is not as abstract as Hindu art. In architecture it has created a curve with both ends uplifted which gives to the building an aspect of gladness—the curve of the smile. This originality is best seen in the style of pagoda, and perhaps it denotes the serenity of Chinese philosophy.

Neglect Realistic Side

In India the development of incomparable absolute thoughts reacted adversely on the maintenance of realism, and as a consequence, it began to neglect the realistic side of life. Having attained heights where mortals could hardly breathe, it failed to bring its masses to that level, and yet these masses possessed and still possess an innate philosophic sense.

On the other hand, to suit the mentalities of the different races in the country, several mythologies and religious denominations were permitted to grow, and this varied feature enabled India to propagate a culture representing a complex whole. But from the administrative point of view, the want of balance between the top and the lower strata and the prevalence of caste distinction not only hindered the formation of a strong, united State, but caused the nation to fall victims to successive foreign invasion.

As for Japan, owing to the progress of the nation as a World Power, it has reconstructed its cultural fabric on a vigorous foundation. It is generally asserted that the first written historical document regarding Japan is the Kojiki, which was compiled about the fifth or sixth century A.D. But it would be interesting to know that there is a Greek document dated the third century B. C. which refers to Japan indirectly. During the time of Alexander the Great, a Greek book was compiled entitled "The Handbook of Sailors", dealing with countries of East Asia and islands lying beyond the Indian Ocean.

In this volume Didorus quotes the report of Jambulos, a Greek traveler of the third century B. C., on voyages he made to certain islands. From his descriptions of some of them one gets the impression that he is referring to a number of Japanese islands, although he does not recognize them as parts of ancient Japan. He says that the Greek sailors, after sailing for four months from Ethiopia, arrived at a great island in the East, and that it being "a group of seven islands of the same size separated from each other by equal distances. The inhabitants of all seven islands used to have the same kind of living and customs". It can be assumed that this "great island" either refers to the mainland of Japan or to one of the Japanese islands. Therefore, it is obvious that, in tracing the primitive history of Japan, importance should be attached to this Greek source.

It is evident from the writings of Plato and the archaeological discoveries made in Crete that the Cretans had a powerful fleet at the time when the great island of Poseidonia, a part of Atlantis, sank beneath the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. Later, under the Minoan Dynasty of Crete, Cretan sailors went round Africa, and they were known to the Egyptians by the name of "Aka", corresponding to that of Acheans" used by Homer. It was much later that the designation "Hellenes" or "Greeks" came into vogue. Considered in this light and notwithstanding the immense distance, there is nothing incredible that the intrepid sailors from the shores of the Mediterranean penetrated as far as the archipelago of East Asia in the days of Alexander the Great.

Possessed Advanced Culture

What strikes us most in the comments of Jambulos is the advanced cultural state in which he found the inhabitants of the islands he visited. They possessed already an alphabet written "from above to below" and they cultivated "a cane or reed which yielded small white grains. These grains they cooked after soaking them in water." Dr. Karl Kindermann in an article refers to the diary of Jambulos concerning these islands. The diary in one place notes:

"In those islands the air was of wonderful temperature. Hot and cold springs there were enough for recreation and strengthening of health. The trees bore at every season ripe fruits. Oil and wine were abundant, and also there were many strange plants. There were strange and wonderful animals too. The inhabitants, all similar one to another, were of nice and regular figure.

"The people lived in groups which never were more than four hundred strong, and each group had the oldest man as the leader. Every member of such a community had specified work to do. One worked as a fisherman, the second as a workman and the third as an artist. They spent their lives on green meadows and Nature gave them all in abundance.

They were sober in their living and used to eat cooked and roasted meals but without aromatic spices. Birds and fishes were enough to be caught. There was a special division of good courses to regular nutrition. They were interested in science, especially in things connected with heaven. Their writing had seven characters which could be used in four different ways, and this gave them twenty-eight characters in all. They used to write from above to below."

Shintoism is the motive power of Japanese culture. Though Buddhism was popularized in the country by Prince Shotoku, who was also the author of the first written code of laws in Japan, no marked diminution occurred in the national faith of Shintoism. As a matter of fact, Indian Buddhism introduced through Chosen and China and thoroughly 'nationalized,' with the result that it became absorbed into Shinto spirituality. And also Japanese spiritual teachers and saints modelled Buddhist philosophy to suit the traditional temperament of the people. In this way, Indian Buddhism was transformed into Japanese Buddhism which propelled the growth of art and culture.

In modern times Japan's intercourse with the Occident has given a further impetus to enhance its civilization and culture in its own way. Just as in the past Japan nationalized Buddhism, so in the present it has Japanized Westernism. This assimilative faculty, which impels the Japanese people to enrich their own culture by incorporating the best of the world without being influenced by external forces, is derived from Shintoism.

Profit From Western Culture

It is apparent that Japan knows how to absorb foreign things for its benefit. In the Meiji era, it profited immensely from its intercourse with Western science and culture. Not only did it begin to digest rapidly each and every branch of Western science, but became acquainted with Occidental thoughts and art within a surprisingly short time. This acquaintance proved to be a great boon because it widened the scope of its cultural progress. Because Japan has made a fair study of the Western mind and has nationalized the essentials of the West, it is in an advantageous position to judge and weigh the current ideological trends in that sphere of the world.

In Europe, Germany comes nearer to Oriental spirituality and philosophy. Its culture combines deep intuitive feeling with the precision of modern science. Inspiration and patience, persevering labor, as well as a genius for organization are the most characteristic features of German culture.

Today the world is changing. Under the impact of an unprecedented war, the whole aspect of international culture is about to take a new turn. It needs no argument to say that the existing cultural traits of both the East and the West are destined to undergo emendations and alterations in order to bring about a new understanding, which would give every nation the opportunity to display its cultural creativeness. It is likely that the cultures of India, China and Japan will exert their utmost to reorientate Asiatic cultural homogeneity.